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The Current Population Survey and South African Unemployment:
Some Puzzles.

by

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Charles Simkins.

Introduction

During the course of 1976 and 1977 a number of researchers made macro-estimates and carried out micro-studies of unemployment in South Africa. Bromberger and I have published reviews of work which appeared in this field up until May 1978¹, and I do not intend to cover the same ground again in this paper. Instead attention will be paid to the most important new development in the study of unemployment - the collection by the Current Population Survey since October 1977 of a rich set of data concerning the African labour force in all parts of historical South Africa except the Transkei and Bophuthatswana.² Information from the sample of nearly 10 000 dwellings will serve as a basis for obtaining *both* an estimate of the unemployment rate among Africans *and* for identifying regional variations in the African labour market. Such a unified analysis will be a clear advance over the picture we have of the situation at present; on the one hand the macro-estimates will be more nuanced (the data allow for a separation of various kinds of underemployment from open unemployment) and on the other the regional coverage will be comprehensive rather than spotty and one will be able to detect real differences instead of having to wonder whether observed differences reflect only the methodological idiosyncracies of individual researchers.

When one speaks of the Current Population Survey in these terms, one is speaking of promise rather than of performance to date. Tabulations have appeared gradually during 1978 - the first in January and seven more between 4 August and 9 November. These cover the period October 1977 to May 1978 (no figures are available for December 1977). Information on the majority of variables has not yet appeared. Nonetheless on the basis of published material and some unpublished tables provided by the Department of Statistics ³ it is possible to start on the project of comparing Current Population Survey results ⁴ with what we already know (or think we know) about African unemployment. This process will throw up a number of puzzles (hence the title of this paper), solutions to some of which will be hazarded; others will remain enigmas at this stage. As a result, suggestions will be made for a further round of research; these suggestions will not add up to a comprehensive research strategy into CPS data.

Given the number of variables involved a comprehensive strategy would be extremely difficult to formulate at this stage; in addition, my experience is invariably that one's research goals change to a greater or lesser extent as one penetrates more deeply into any field, so that it seems wiser to adopt an incremental approach.

Activity rates

For the seven months for which data are published, the reported proportion of the African population which was economically active varied between the narrow limits of 31,6% (in November and January) and 32,4% (in April and May).⁵ The small variation suggests that we may concentrate on any one of the months in order to analyse activity rates further in the confidence that conclusions drawn will be generally valid. Accordingly, Table 1 presents average activity rates (and unemployment rates) by main type of region and sex for May 1978.

TABLE 1 *Economic activity and unemployment among Africans (thousands)*
May 1978

		<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Economically Active Population</u>	<u>Activity rate (%)</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	
						<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Metro- politan areas	M	2258	1456	64,5	1339	117	8,0
	F	1615	531	32,9	411	120	22,6
'White' urban areas	M	1109	767	69,2	749	18	2,3
	F	742	200	27,0	169	31	15,5
'White' rural areas	M	2500	913	36,5	889	24	2,6
	F	2249	488	21,7	444	44	9,0
Homelands	M	2498	498	19,9	408	90	18,1
	F	3174	378	11,9	280	98	25,9
All areas							
	M	8365	3634	43,5	3385	249	6,9
	F	7780	1597	20,5	1304	293	18,3
Total		16145	5231	32,4	4689	542	10,4

Source: Unpublished tables, Department of Statistics.

The first thing we note from Table 1 is that average activity rates vary greatly between regions. One of the reasons for this may lie in differing age structures across regions. Table 2 presents the percentage of the population falling into each of the six age categories between 16 and 64 (for men) and five between 16 and 59 (for women) for each of the four main types of region.

TABLE 2 *Age structure of Africans (percent).*

May 1978

	Metropolitan		'White' urban		'White' rural		Homelands		All areas	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16-19	6,3	8,3	11,8	9,3	7,7	8,9	10,0	8,4	8,5	8,6
20-29	24,2	17,5	21,8	14,3	8,9	13,1	9,1	14,2	14,8	14,6
30-39	17,0	12,4	17,3	12,7	8,2	9,4	5,7	9,4	11,0	10,3
40-49	13,0	11,8	12,4	9,5	7,4	7,3	5,3	7,7	9,0	8,6
50-59	8,0	6,9	6,0	5,1	5,5	4,5	4,3	5,6	5,9	5,5
60-64	1,7		2,1		1,6		1,7		1,7	
Total										
16-64	70,2		71,4		39,3		36,1		50,9	
Total										
16-59		56,9		50,9		43,2		45,3		47,6
<u>Activity rate</u>										
Total 16-64(%)	92		97		93		55		85	
<u>Activity rate</u>										
Total 16-59 (%)		58		53		50		26		43

Source: Unpublished tables, Department of Statistics.

Note: Last two rows calculated from Tables 1 and 2. These figures are a little misleading since employed persons outside the age ranges 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women are included in the calculation of the activity rate. Their contribution is small (bigger in the case of men than of women) - its size will be calculated below.

Four observations can be made at this stage:

(a) The age structure of the population varies considerably across regions, especially in the case of men - a result, of course, of the migrant labour system. In all regions except the homelands over 90% of the men between 16 and 64 are economically active.

(b) The measured activity rates in the homelands are very low and an explanation needs to be sought. In the case of men, part of the explanation may lie in the 'resting migrant effect' and part in the 'early retirement effect'. The explanatory power of the latter hypothesis can be tested by comparison of age-specific activity rates in the homelands with those in other regions and the average figures for all areas. Testing the former hypothesis would require separate examination of the position of normal migrants and returned out-migrants. In the case of women, the low activity rate may reflect simple lack of opportunity, the measured unemployment rate being highest in the homelands. Such a 'discouraged worker effect' may also be operating in the case of men. Examination of the covariation (which should be significantly negative if there is a discouraged worker effect) between activity rates and unemployment rates in the homelands should shed light on this question.

(c) Interestingly, the male unemployment rates are lower and the male activity rate ratios are higher in smaller 'White' urban areas and 'White' population 16-64

rural areas than in metropolitan areas. This suggests that small town influx control and white farmers are limiting the number of both economically inactive and unemployed Africans in the respective areas more rigorously than metropolitan influx control. Of course, if there were no influx control and if the Todaro hypothesis were to hold, we would expect unemployment to be greatest in metropolitan areas where wages are highest; despite influx control this mechanism may be operating to some extent.

(d) Female activity rates drop consistently as average wages drop suggesting that increasing wages may have the effect of creating a greater female labour supply (in accordance with the elementary theory of supply).

We may approach the question of the effect of age structure on activity rates in a more detailed way. Table 3 sets out age-specific activity rates (and unemployment rates) for all areas.

TABLE 3 *Age specific activity and unemployment rates among Africans (percent)*

May 1978

All areas

	MALE			FEMALE		
	% Population Econ. Active	% Population Unemployed	Unemployment rate	% Population Econ. Active	% Population Unemployed	Unemployment rate
16-19	38,5	7,2	18,7	22,7	6,8	30,0
20-29	85,7	7,6	8,9	45,9	11,2	24,4
30-39	93,1	4,4	4,7	49,4	7,9	16,0
40-49	90,5	4,4	4,9	49,4	6,7	13,6
50-59	83,0	3,3	4,0	36,9	4,6	12,5
60-64	65,6	2,5	3,8			
Total (16-64)	40,4	3,0	7,4			
Total (16-59)				20,0	3,8	19,0

Sources: Unpublished tables, Department of Statistics.
S.N.R. P.27 of 9.11.78.

Two points may be made before proceeding:

- (a) The unemployment rates drop continuously with age for both men and women, confirming other findings that unemployment is concentrated among the young.
- (b) The economically active men between 16 and 64 account for 40,4% of the total male population. A further 3,1% of the male population is therefore comprised of economically active men outside these age limits. The economically active women between 16 and 59 account for 20,0% leaving 0,5% of the female population to consist of economically active women outside these age limits. (See Table 1 for overall activity rates).

Now, it is possible to compare observed activity rates in each of the four main types of region with activity rates which would be predicted if the age-specific activity rates *for all areas* were applied to the region-specific age structures. Table 4 and the notes thereto set out the relevant calculations.

TABLE 4 *Contribution of age structure to variations in activity rates among Africans*
May 1978

	Metropolitan		'White' urban		'White' rural		Homelands		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
ALL AGES									
All area average	43,5	20,5	43,5	20,5	43,5	20,5	43,5	20,5	(1)
Regional actual	64,5	32,9	69,2	27,0	36,5	21,7	19,9	11,9	(2)
$\Delta_1 = \text{actual} - \text{average}$	+21,0	+12,4	+25,7	+6,5	-7,0	+1,2	-23,6	-8,6	(3)
AGE LIMITS									
All area average	40,4	20,0	40,4	20,0	40,4	20,0	40,4	20,0	(4)
Regional age - adjusted	58,5	24,4	56,9	21,5	30,5	17,9	26,4	18,9	(5)
$\Delta_2 = \text{Age-adjusted} - \text{average}$	+18,1	+4,4	+16,5	+1,5	-9,9	-2,1	-14,0	-1,1	(6)
Percent of deviation M explained by age (Δ_1/Δ_2) %	86		64		141		59		(7)
		35		23		-175		13	

Sources and notes:

- Row 1 - Table 1
- Row 2 - Table 2
- Row 3 - Subtract entries in Row 1 from those in Row 2
- Row 4 - Table 3
- Row 5 - Calculated from Tables 2 and 3
- Row 6 - Subtract entries in Row 4 from those in Row 5
- Row 7 - Divide entries in Row 6 by those in Row 3

and express the results as percentages. These percentages can be regarded as the percentage of regional deviations from the all areas average explained by variations in age structure.

The observations which arise from Table 4 are as follows:

- (a) In the cases of the metropolitan and 'White' urban areas 'expected' activity rates (i.e. age-adjusted rates from Row 5) are higher than the all areas average, but not as *high* as the observed rates. In the case of the homelands the 'expected' rates are lower than the all areas average, but not as *low* as the observed rates.
- (b) A slightly anomalous-looking situation arises in the 'White' rural areas - in the case of men the 'expected' rate is *lower* than the all areas average, but the actual rate is *higher* than the 'expected' rate (although still *lower* than the all areas average). In the case of women the 'expected' rate is also *lower* than the all areas average, but the actual rate is *higher* than *both* the 'expected' rate and all areas average. These circumstances can be explained by the interaction of two factors peculiar to 'White' rural areas namely, relatively few people of working age (see Table 2) combined with high activity rates of the people who are there.
- (c) In general, the proportions of regional deviations in activity rates explained by age structure variations are lower for women than for men. The corollary is that other explanations of activity rates are more important for women - a situation found universally.

Finally, it is instructive to compare the Current Population Survey activity rate estimates for Africans in May 1978 with the 1970 Population Census estimates. This is done in Table 5.

TABLE 5 *Comparison of Current Population Survey activity rates for Africans (May 1978) with those from the 1970 Population Census (May 1970)*

	<u>Total Population</u>		<u>Economically Active Population</u>		<u>Activity rates</u>		(%)
	('000s)		('000s)				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1970 - 'White' areas	4483	3718	2733	1241	61,0	33,4	(1)
1978 - 'White' areas	5867	4606	3136	1219	53,5	26,5	(2)
Excess of 1970 over 1978 estimate					+14%	+26%	(3)
1970 - Homelands	1907	2564	586	494	30,7	19,3	(1)
1978 - Homelands	2498	3174	498	378	19,9	11,9	(2)
Excess of 1970 over 1978 estimate					+54%	+62%	(3)
1970 - All areas	6390	6282	3319	1735	51,9	27,6	(1)
1978 - All areas	8365	7780	3634	1597	43,5	20,5	(2)
Excess of 1970 over 1978 estimate					+19%	+35%	(3)

Sources and notes: Rows 1 - Calculated from Table D1 of the 1970 Population Census Report 02-05-06
 Rows 2 - Calculated from Table 1
 Rows 3 - Calculated from Rows 1 and 2.
 'Homelands' in *both* cases exclude the Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

The differences between the estimates are very large in the 'White' areas and quite staggering in the homelands. The differences are larger for women than for men, especially in the 'White' areas. A small amount of the difference may perhaps be accounted for by a changing age structure between 1970 and 1978, but most of it must result from the odd imputation in the 1970 Population Census of employment to people who were either unemployed or (worse) not economically active at all.⁶ As a result 'a large number of persons who were considered to be agricultural workers for the Population Census of 1970, were classified as non-economically active in this survey'.⁷

It follows that a substantial part of what any researcher (like myself) relying on 1970 Population Census activity rate estimates and a 'difference' method of estimating unemployment, calls 'unemployment' will be described by the Current Population Survey as 'economic inactivity'. Because the Current Population Survey definition of economic activity is precise and has been uniformly applied (not the case in the 1970 Population Census) there is merit in so shifting the terms of the discussion. One should not imagine that one thereby conjures away any of the problems in creating adequate employment for Africans. Low activity rates (where they would be higher if circumstances were different) represent as much of a problem in terms of waste of human resources and of poverty as high unemployment.

Employment

Table 6 presents the results of estimates of African employment from three different sources - the Manpower Survey (MS) of April 1977, the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics (QBS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS).⁸

TABLE 6 *Comparison of Manpower Survey, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics and Current Population Survey African Employment Estimates (thousands)*

A <u>SIC 2 - Mining</u>			
<u>Date</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>QBS</u>	<u>CPS</u>
Apr.1977	581	625	
Oct.1977		631	622
Nov.1977		617	628
Jan.1978		545	629
Feb.1978		584	629
Mar.1978		582	629
Apr.1978		584	630

Comment: The unexplained puzzle here is why the CPS and QBS figures having started off close together should diverge to the extent that they do in 1978 - the difference is a large 84 thousand in January and 46 thousand in April.

B. SIC 3 - Manufacturing

<u>Date</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>QBS</u>	<u>CPS</u>
Apr.1977	902	702	
Oct.1977.		689	678
Nov.1977.		685	676
Jan.1978.		682	683
Feb.1978.		685	705

Comment: The QBS and CPS estimates agree closely. The MS estimate is inexplicably high.

C. SIC 4 - Electricity, gas and water

<u>Date</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>QBS*</u>	<u>CPS</u>
Apr.1977	45	23	
Oct.1977		23	34
Nov.1977		23	34
Jan.1978		23	35
Feb.1978		23	36

*Electricity, gas and steam only.

Comment: The QBS figures cover this sector only in part. It would be nice if the MS and CPS figures were closer but the discrepancy isn't important in terms of the big picture.

D SIC 5 - Construction

<u>Date</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>QBS</u>	<u>CPS</u>
Apr.1977	316	295	
Oct.1977		292	353
Nov.1977		290	341
Jan.1978		289	340
Feb.1978		289	350

Comment: One expects to find illegal employment and self-employment in this sector. It looks as though the MS has picked up some of it and the CPS more. It would be interesting to have a breakdown of employment in this sector by type of employment (e.g. wage employment, self-employment).

E SIC 6 - Commerce

<u>Date</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>QBS</u>					<u>Total</u>	<u>CPS</u>
		<u>Wholesale Trade</u>	<u>Control Boards</u>	<u>Retail trade</u>	<u>Motor trade</u>	<u>Hotels</u>		
1977-2	(Apr) 310	90	1	160	49	30	330	
1977-3		91	1	161	49	29	331	
1977-4		91	1	(162)	49	30	(332)	(Nov) 460

Comment: The MS and QBS estimates agree fairly well, but the CPS estimate is a good deal higher. Light is shed on this situation by considering the composition of employment by sex as revealed by the MS and CPS.

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
MS (Apr. 1977)	264	46	310
CPS (Nov. 1977)	300	160	460
Difference (CPS-MS)	+36	+114	+150

The fact that the difference consists mainly of female employment suggests the hypothesis (which could be tested by breaking down employment by type in this sector) that the CPS is picking up large numbers of women hawkers not measured by the MS and QBS.

F SIC 7 - Transport

<u>Date</u>	<u>SAR&H</u>	<u>MS</u>			<u>QBS</u>			<u>CPS</u>
		<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>SAR&H</u>	<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Total*</u>	
Apr. 1977	118	18	86	222	122	19	141	
Oct. 1977					123	20	143	182
Nov. 1977					123	20	143	184
Jan. 1978					122	20	142	185
Feb. 1978					123	20	143	189
Mar. 1978					125	20	145	197
Apr. 1978					126	20	146	192
May 1978					126	20	146	186

* Excludes the private sector

Comment: There is close agreement between the MS and QBS on employment on the SAR & H and in the Post Office. It seems likely that the discrepancy between the MS and CPS is accounted for by different estimates of the size of the rest of this sector.

G SIC 8 - Finance

<u>Date</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>QBS</u>				<u>CPS</u>
		<u>Banks</u>	<u>Building Societies</u>	<u>Insurance Companies</u>	<u>Total*</u>	
1977-2	17(Apr)	7	2	5	14	
1977-4		7	2	5	14	62(Nov)
1978-1		7	2	5	14	63(Feb)

*QBS coverage of this sector is not complete

Comment: Although QBS coverage of this sector is incomplete, the MS figure suggests little African employment in the uncovered part. Why the CPS figure is so much higher than the MS figure remains a puzzle.

H SIC 9 - Services

<u>Date</u>	<u>MS</u>					<u>QBS</u>							<u>CPS</u>
	<u>Central and provincial government</u>	<u>Local authorities</u>	<u>Bantu home-lands</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total*</u>	<u>Central govt.</u>	<u>Prov. admin.</u>	<u>Statutory bodies</u>	<u>Universities</u>	<u>Local authorities</u>	<u>** Bantu home-lands</u>	<u>*** Total</u>	
1977-2	207	117	63	225	(Apr) 612	120	88	10	7	136	(96)	457	(Nov)
1977-4						127	87	10	7	137	(96)	464	1156 (Feb)
1978-1						125	88	10	8	158	(96)	485	1141

* Excludes domestic servants

** Last available figure (for 1977-1)

*** Excludes all private sector employment

Comment: The MS, QBS and CPS totals refer to different parts (the latter to all) of this sector so direct comparisons are impossible. As in sector 6 an analysis of employment by sex is helpful.

	M	F	Total
MS (April 1977)	425	187	612
CPS (Nov. 1977)	434	722	1156
Difference (CPS-MS)	+9	+535	+544

The figure of 535 thousand women may be taken as an estimate of the size of the female domestic servant labour force.

Armed with these observations, one may proceed to tackle the biggest puzzle of all: how is it that the Current Population Survey over a period (October 1977 to May 1978) when the economy was growing at a rate that everyone thought too low to absorb all the new entrants to the labour force, reports a *drop* in the African unemployment rate from 12,4% to 10,4%? The answer does not lie in a declining activity rate since the average activity rate *rose* from 32,1% to 32,4% between the two dates. Instead, employment is reported as having risen rapidly as may be seen from Table 7.

TABLE 7 *Growth in African employment as reported by the Current Population Survey, October 1977 - May 1978 (thousands)*

	Employment Oct. 1977	Employment May 1978	Increase Oct.-May	Increase converted to annual amount	Increase (% p.a.)
SIC 1-Agriculture	873	1001	128	219	25,1
2-Mining	622	636	14	24	3,9
3-Manufacturing	678	746	68	117	17,3
4-Electricity	34	32	-2	-3	-8,8
5-Construction	353	342	-11	-19	-5,4
6-Commerce	460	527	67	115	25,0
7-Transport	182	186	4	7	3,8
8-Finance	68	54	-14	-24	-35,3
9-Services	1190	1165	-25	-43	-3,6
0-Unclassified	1	-	-1	-1	-
Total	4461	4689	228	392	8,8

Particularly rapid employment growth is reported in agriculture, manufacturing and commerce - three big sectors in terms of employment. Assessing agricultural employment growth without statistics for a complete year is difficult as it is impossible to disentangle seasonal from growth elements. We also have no idea at present (though this could be found out from CPS data), how the growth is distributed between commercial and subsistence agriculture. Were the growth to be mainly in subsistence agriculture we should be witnessing the operation of an employment 'safety-net' traditionally thought to be available for many Africans - if all else fails, try to make a living from the land in the reserves or (possibly) on White farms. One would be more surprised if the growth were part of an upward trend (after seasonal adjustment) in commercial agricultural employment, the level of which was slightly lower in the mid-seventies than it was in the early sixties. The growth in commerce also raises some interesting questions - the increase in employment is made up of 17 thousand men and 50 thousand women. If our earlier suggestion that most of the women in commerce are in fact hawkers, another 'safety-net' mechanism (this time urban rather than rural) may be in operation.

Now comes a very speculative calculation. I have estimated that a 1% growth of output in the South African economy produces a 0,53% growth in employment.⁹ If one assumes that this relation can be applied to African employment and if one assumes that the growth rate between October 1977 and May 1978 was 3% p.a., then one would expect African employment to have grown by $\frac{7}{12} \times 0.53 \times 0.03 \times 4461 \approx 42$ thousand over that period. If, on the other hand, one takes the reported figure of 228 thousand and subtracts from it 128 thousand agricultural employment growth and 50 thousand female commercial employment growth (both of which may be safety-net employment of very low productivity and in any case left out of account in my earlier work) one comes down to a figure of 50 thousand, which compares well with 42 thousand. The important point here is *not* the speculative reconciliation but that our assessment of what is going on should depend on the *quality* of employment (assessable from collected but as yet unavailable data) and not merely on the published quantity figures.

Conclusions

The next round of research into African unemployment based on the Current Population Survey should have two objectives:

- (a) the further explanation of regional activity rates, especially as part of what some researchers have described as unemployment would probably be discussed more adequately as a problem of low activity rates,¹⁰ seen not as given but as determined by alterable social circumstances.
- (b) an analysis of employment (by region, type of employment and income yielded) in order to get an idea of the spatial distribution of the *quality* of employment.

Until such analyses appear, it would be wise not to put too great an interpretive weight on the monthly unemployment figures produced by the Current Population Survey.

NOTES.

- 1 N. Bromberger, South African Unemployment : A Survey of Research and C. Simkins, African Unemployment in Urban and Rural South Africa in C. Simkins and C. Desmond (eds.) *South African Unemployment: A Black Picture*, DSRG/AIM, 1978.
- 2 Since July 1978 similar data have been collected for Coloured people. At the time of writing only one brief Statistical News Release concerning them has appeared (P.27 of 20.11.78) - this forms too slender a basis for discussion so that attention will be concentrated on African unemployment throughout this paper.
- 3 I am grateful to Mr. E. Holzkampf and Miss E. Burger for their help in this regard.
- 4 I assume throughout that there are no difficulties associated with response rates and the raising of the sample into population estimates, though these are topics on which one would like to hear more from the Department of Statistics.
- 5 See Statistical News Releases (henceforth abbreviated to SNRs) P27 of 18.9.78 and 9.11.78. It is worth quoting the precise definitions of the economically active, the employed and the unemployed used by the Current Population Survey. The *unemployed* are defined as persons who desire to work and who comply with all the following requirements:
 - Worked less than 5 hours during the previous 7 days
 - Attempted to find work during the previous month
 - Are able to accept a position within one week
 - Are between the ages of 15 and 64 in the case of men and 15 and 59 in the case of women.'Workers (the *employed*) 'are defined as persons' (of any age) 'carrying out an occupation at the time of the survey. This category includes employees, workers for own account, unpaid family assistants, part-time and temporary workers etc. Persons on holiday or sick leave are also included'.
The *economically active* consist of the employed and the unemployed.
- 6 For details of how this happened see the extract from the Department of Statistics, *Circular to Enumerators No. 14/71*, 11 May 1971 quoted in L. Loots, 'Alternative Approaches to the Estimation of Unemployment', *Workshop on Unemployment and Labour Re-allocation*, Pietermaritzburg, 1977, pp. 10-11.
- 7 S.N.R. P.27 of 9.11.78, paragraph 3.2.

- 8 The precise sources are:
 - the sectoral breakdown report of the 1977 Manpower Survey
 - the September 1978 edition of the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics
 - S.N.R.'s P27 of 18.9.78. and 9.11.78.
- 9 C. Simkins, Measuring and Predicting Unemployment in South Africa, 1960-1977, p.37. in C. Simkins and D. Clarke, *Structural Unemployment in Southern Africa*, Natal University Press, 1978.
- 10 The International Labour Organisation has recently published three books on this subject, which should be of some help. These are:
 - Guy Standing, *Labour Force Participation and Development*, Geneva, 1978.
 - Guy Standing and Glen Sheehan, *Labour Force Participation in Low Income Countries*, Geneva, 1978.
 - M. Rasevic, T. Mulina, N. Macura, *The Determinants of Labour Force Participation in Yugoslavia*, Geneva, 1978.

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Publications, Papers and Proceedings

BOOKS

1. CHARLES SIMKINS and DUNCAN CLARKE, *Structural Unemployment in Southern Africa*, Natal University Press, 1978. Price : R3,75 (Order from the Press at P.O. Box 375, Pietermaritzburg, 3200).
2. CHARLES SIMKINS and COSMAS DESMOND (eds.), *South African Unemployment : A Black Picture*, Development Studies Research Group and Agency for Industrial Mission, 1978. Price : R3,00.

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